The Pyongyang Times

No. 24 (283) MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1970 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives head of the delegation of the Grand National Assembly and State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Premier Kim Il Sung receives the government friendship delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan

Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Receives Head of the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on June 7 Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the delegation of the Grand National Assembly and State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion together with the head of the delegation were Comrade Ion Crucel, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee and Secretary of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Nicolae Ionescu, Deputy Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Present there were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister, and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with Comrade Emil Bodnaras.

Premier KIM IL SUNG
Receives Government Friendship Delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan

Premier Kim Il Sung received on June 8 the government friendship delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Mansour Khalid, Minister for Youth and Public Affairs.

Yang Hyong Sop, Minister of Higher Education, and Ho Dam, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were present there.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Arranges Luncheon for Head of the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly and State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon on June 7 for Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee and Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the delegation of the Grand National Assembly and State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania on a visit to our country.

Invited to the luncheon together with the head of the delegation were all the members of the delegation and suite members.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister; and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also invited to the luncheon was Nicolae Popa, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to our country.

The luncheon proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG,
the Respected and Beloved Leader,
Cites Model Young Pioneers

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, awarded the "Prize of Honour of the Korean Young Pioneers" to 217 model Young Pioneers on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps.

A meeting for conveying the citation and badge of the "Prize of Honour of the Korean Young Pioneers" and gifts from Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to model Young Pioneers was held on June 6 at the Theatre of the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace.

Respectfully placed, wreathed with fragrant flowers, on the platform was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who treasures most and looks after our students and Young Pioneers with warm care, brings them up into reliable successors to the Korean revolution and leads our people to victory and glory.

Present at the meeting were the honourable recipients from different parts of the country and school children, Young Pioneers' instructors and parents of school children in the city.

Comrades Kim Il and So Chol and personages concerned were present there.

At the meeting which opened with a chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," the citation and badge of the "Prize of Honour of the Korean Young Pioneers" and gifts from Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, were conveyed by Comrade Kim Il to Li Chang Su, head of the ninth company unit of the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School of the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps, and 216 others who set examples in the life of the Young Pioneers' Corps and school study in order to become reserves of communist construction holding aloft the education policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

This honourable citation is one more solicitude shown for the school children of our country by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who always looks after our Young Pioneers with deep, fatherly love and an expression of his deep trust in and expectation for them.

The Leader who set out on the road of revolution in his early age, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, brought up our children in his broad bosom of unbounded, warm love even in those grim days of his early revolutionary activities and of the anti-Japanese armed struggle when he was fighting with all devotion for the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people, pulling through a rugged thorny path.

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Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade KIM IL SUNG (10)

Later at the Nampaeja Conference in November 1938, Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed the activities of the past period and set forth a specific line of combat for establishing *Juche* more firmly in the struggle, actively smashing the malicious, reactionary offensive of the enemy and continuously leading the Korean revolution to an upsurge.

At the conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid stress on firmly building up the armed ranks and incessantly annihilating the enemy by means of mobile operations of large units to cope with the manoeuvres of the enemy.

And Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army would have to go again into the zone along the River Amnok-gang and further intensify military and political activities in the border zone and deep in the homeland, restore and expand the revolutionary organizations and call the broad masses of the people vigorously to the anti-Japanese struggle.

In accordance with Comrade Kim Il Sung's line, forces of the units were reorganized and their spheres of action were designated at the conference.

The line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a sagacious one for solving all problems from the standpoint of *Juche* under all complex and arduous circumstances, for actively breaking through the difficulties on the road of the advancing revolutionary movement, and continuously leading the Korean revolution to an upsurge.

After the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, triumphantly directed the arduous struggle to advance again to the areas contiguous to the northern frontiers of our country from the end of 1938 to the spring of 1939, crushing the desperate attacks of the enemy.

The course of the march was tough and arduous, indeed. The main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had to march through the snow more than a fathom deep in the teeth of the cutting wind. The enemy made attacks without respite, hurling in huge troops, and there were unmitigated hunger and severe cold. In those arduous days, Comrade Kim Il Sung, by dint of his excellent leadership and gifted guerilla tactics, firmly took the initiative and led the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to victory. Under all arduous and complex circumstances he employed varied tactics confidently and skilfully to leave the numerically superior enemy forces in a passive position and give them an annihilating blow.

In those days of fierce battle Comrade Kim Il Sung educated the guerillas in the revolutionary spirit and revolutionary optimism of bearing up in whatever distress and adversity, and personally bore the brunt of the difficulties and broke the repeated deadlocks. Also, he valued and loved his men with paternal care, and this all the more so when in distress. In spite of fatigue, he would personally carry his men's weapons and accouterments on his shoulders to help and encourage them, and portioned out to the men even a bowl of parched-rice powder that was his own share. The love and care shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the guerillas were as deep as would spring from the heart of a real father. Such paternal love and scrupulous care shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the guerillas from the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were a source of the great strength that closely knit together the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into one and enabled them to fight unyieldingly and emerge victorious in face of any difficulty.

The anti-Japanese guerillas fighting under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, unconditionally carried his orders and instructions through to the end in any adversity, even going through fire and water, and resolutely defended politically, ideologically and with their lives the headquarters of the Korean revolution where he was, against the incessant encirclement and attacks of the enemy.

The course of this struggle recorded as "Arduous March" in the revolutionary history of our people was crowned with great victory thanks to the distinguished leadership, superb tactics, indomitable will and extraordinary revolutionary sweep of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After finishing the Arduous March triumphantly Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the historic Pukdaejongja Conference in April 1939.

At the conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the military activities of the winter of 1938 and put forward a line of struggle for the immediate future.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed the need to keep advancing deep into the homeland, giving no breathing spell to the enemy who had sustained serious setbacks in the previous winter operations and to further intensify political activities among the masses along with military actions. And he taught that when the enemy concentrated huge forces in the area southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should quickly move to the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san, thereby throwing the enemy into confusion and creating favorable conditions for political and military activities.

This line of Comrade Kim Il Sung represented an active measure taken most correctly on the basis of his intelligent judgment on the situation and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, the wisest measure that guaranteed the continuous development of the Korean revolution.

After the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung himself led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to go over to a large-scale offensive and inflicted one blow after another on the enemy in the areas along the frontiers in preparation for a large-scale operation to advance deep into the homeland.

In May 1939, Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally leading the main force, crossed the River Amnok-gang again and conducted operations to assault the Musan area.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army units which launched into the Musan area under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung carried on operations in this area as long as a week, dealing stunning blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors in many battles including the Taehongdan battle, while conducting brisk political work among the people.

The advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded

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TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Yassir Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people."

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Etienne Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter on the independence day of Togo.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of sympathy to Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Comrade **Aleksei Nikolayevich Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in connection with the fact that some areas of the Soviet Union were afflicted with a natural calamity.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a telegram to the 21st Congress of **the Communist Party of Austria** warmly greeting the congress.

Govt. Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia Arrives in Pyongyang at the Invitation of Govt. of the D.P.R.K.

A government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia arrived in Pyongyang on June 9 by air on a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation headed by Mohamed Ainanshe, Vice-President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, consists of Mohamed Omargess, Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council;

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personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung on the Musan area and its victory in the battle there infused fresh strength into the people who had been dispirited temporarily at the enemy's suppression and the wreck of the revolutionary organizations.

The advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units upon the Musan area, like the Pochonbo battle, was a historic operation that aroused the Korean people with greater force to the anti-Japanese struggle.

The massive offensive of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and its victory in the assaulting operations on the Musan area following the Pukdaejongja Conference shattered the deceptive demagogy of the Japanese imperialists against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, imbued the people with firm confidence in victory of the revolution and called them to a positive struggle against Japanese imperialism.

After the triumphant battle in the Musan area, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in accordance with the line he had already advanced, led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san and pounded hard on the enemy in succession, firmly taking the initiative. The quick change of the theatre of military activity was the wisest measure commensurate with the changing revolutionary situation at the time and the development of the guerilla struggle itself.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung had suddenly moved to the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san, personally commanding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units, and conducted brisk political and military activities, the enemy, thrown into great confusion, ran helter-skelter and set up the "Punitive Command" in a hurry and, under the name of "clean-up campaign for security in the southeastern area," made a desperate attack on the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by means of "blockade" and "encircling operations," mobilizing large troops numbering hundreds of thousands.

To cope with the enemy's offensive, Comrade Kim Il Sung employed new guerilla tactics.

Having seen through the insidious scheme of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung prearranged the course of the units' movement, and then conducted large-unit circuit operations, constantly on the move not within the limits of a definite area but over the vast expanses around Mt. Paekdu-san to foil the enemy's scheme in good time, thereby leaving the enemy forces entirely in a passive position and annihilating them.

Thanks to this brilliant guerilla tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army administered heavy blows one after another to the enemy, sending him atremble at all times with uneasiness and fear.

While carrying on military activities to wipe out the enemy forces by his superb tactics, Comrade Kim Il Sung sent small units of political workers to the border areas and deep into the homeland and guided the work of continuously developing the united anti-Japanese national front movement and of restoring and expanding the revolutionary organizations.

Despite the strict watch of the enemy, the small units of political workers waged a tenacious struggle at all risks to thoroughly implement Comrade Kim Il Sung's line on the united anti-Japanese national front, and rebuilt and expanded the revolutionary organizations in various parts of the country including the Musan area and in the vast areas northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san, rallying numerous people.

Over the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking into account the constantly changing and developing situation and the requirements of the revolutionary tasks, newly put forward and solved in a unique manner the strategic and tactical problems of the armed struggle such as the selection of areas for military activities, establishment of various forms of guerilla bases, choice of the forms of guerilla struggle, and strengthening and development of the guerilla ranks, thereby perfecting the theory of guerilla warfare splendidly.

Even in the circumstances of such fierce battles during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung showed deep concern for the political and military studies of the guerillas in order to strengthen the revolutionary ranks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to the following effect:

... Without firmly arming the guerillas with communist ideas it is impossible to win victory in the protracted, arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. Therefore, the military training of the guerillas should be intensified and, at the same time, their ideological education be strengthened....

Putting up the militant slogan "Study is the first and foremost task for the revolutionaries," Comrade Kim Il Sung armed the guerillas firmly with the revolutionary idea of *Juche* and the Marxist-Leninist theory to establish revolutionary world outlook thoroughly, and strove heart and soul to educate and rear them into indomitable revolutionary soldiers, into ardent Communists prepared politically and ideologically and in military techniques by closely combining practical struggle with political and military studies. Comrade Kim Il Sung himself delivered lectures to help the guerillas in their studies and guided their studies collectively or individually till late at night. And he personally wrote many books and teaching materials for the education of the guerillas.

Bearing in mind the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guerillas studied in a militant way to arm themselves thoroughly with his revolutionary ideas and lines, strategy and tactics, utilizing all conditions and possibilities in the intervals of battles. The anti-Japanese guerillas were thus equipped thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and were fully prepared politically and militarily, so that they could triumphantly wage a stubborn struggle along the road of revolution indicated by him without the slightest vacillation in any adversity, convinced firmly of victory in the revolution and united closely around him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always remained true to proletarian internationalism from the first days of his revolutionary activities.

When the Japanese imperialists launched an armed invasion on Nomonhan in the summer of 1939, too, Comrade Kim Il Sung held aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism against it and hit the enemy forces successively in the rear to keep their military activities in check.

Comrade Kim Il Sung further strengthened proletarian internationalist solidarity and defended the Soviet Union with arms, actively supported the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle and gave powerful encouragement and impetus to the struggle of the peoples in colonial and dependent countries, thereby greatly contributing to the development of the world revolution.

By conducting such intensified political and military activities in the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san in personal command of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung led the anti-Japanese revolutionary movement of the Korean people centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle right along the path of victory.

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Mohamoud Ghelleh Elmi, Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce; Abdu Rahman Elmi Amir, Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture; Basi Mohamed Sufi, Director of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; Mohamed Haji Hassan, Department Director of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; and Bashir Ahmed Ali, Instructor of the Ministry for National Planning.

The streets of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and the airport were in a welcome atmosphere to meet the guests.

The airport was crowded with a large number of working people of the capital carrying flowers in their hands, who are vigorously dashing forward at "Kangson speed," the new Chollima speed, to meet the historic Fifth Congress of our Party with high political zeal and successes in labour, wholeheartedly upholding the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Fluttering side by side on the flag masts were the national flags of the two countries.

Seen above the crowds were the slogans reading: "Warm welcome to the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia headed by His Excellency Mohamed Ainanshe, Vice-President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council!" "Long live the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Somali peoples!" "We actively support the just struggle of the Somali people for the independent development of the country and territorial integrity!" "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle!"

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up in the compound of the airport.

When the plane carrying the guests touched the ground, the crowds warmly welcomed the guests raising the rousing cheers of *manse* (hurrah) and waving flowers.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; ministers of the Cabinet; and functionaries of ministerial and central organs; generals of the Korean People's Army and responsible personages of the press.

The delegation was also met by diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Pyongyang.

A ceremony welcoming the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia was held at the airport.

The national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Somalia and the Patriotic Song of our country were solemnly played, and Mohamed Ainanshe, head of the delegation, in company with Comrade Kim Il, reviewed the guard of honour.

Comrade Kim Il spoke first at the airport.

He, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, warmly welcomed the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia headed by His Excellency Mohamed Ainanshe.

He said:

Today the Somali people under the leadership of the Supreme Revolutionary Council headed by His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre have registered big successes in resolutely smashing the anti-government plot of the domestic reactionary forces hand in glove with the imperialists and in building a new life.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Somali people and actively support their just struggle for the independent development of the country and territorial integrity.

Our people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are stubbornly struggling for building up the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic as firm as a rock and accelerating the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland and effecting a new great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of economic construction and defence upbuilding in face of the ever intensified machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for the provocation of a new war, he stressed.

Saying that the visit of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia headed by His Excellency Mohamed Ainanshe to our country constitutes a great encouragement to the just cause of our people, Comrade Kim Il expressed the conviction that this visit will make a great contribution to further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the Korean and Somali peoples.

Mohamed Ainanshe, head of the delegation, spoke next.

He expressed thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, for the invitation extended to his party.

Noting that although the political relations of our two countries have begun to develop recently, the good sentiments and mutual sympathies between the peoples of our two countries have, in fact, existed and endured over many years, he pointed out: despite the fact that our two countries are geographically separated by huge distances still we share common similarities in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

Korea was divided into two, Somalia was divided into two parts by the imperialists and colonialists, he said.

Remarking that they admired the heroic struggle of the Korean people despite the many obstacles posed by international imperialism and the direct intervention of major colonial powers, he went on:

The defeat inflicted on imperialism by the gallant Korean people and the achievements in reconstructing their country after devastating destruction by these imperialists is an object of appreciations and brilliant example that will be followed by many nations of the developing world including our own.

Such determinations and unbending will and firmness of purpose is the surest way to realize the defeat of the forces of aggression and the noble purposes of nation building.

In fact you have taken under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung gigantic steps towards the realization of these objectives, and as the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people has once remarked, you have turned misfortune into a blessing through your struggle.

Somalia has similarly succeeded in defeating imperialism and gaining freedom for two of the five parts in which the country was divided during the colonial rule. We will never get tired of fighting for the total unification of our territories and for the uplifting of the economic status of our nation.

Saying that they were certain that the support of the courageous Korean people whose friendship they were proud of, would always be available to them in their struggle, he stated that the Korean people may also always count on the support of the Somali people.

He went on:

We abhor the exploitation of man by man, domination of one nation by another, military intervention or pressure of any kind by the imperialists in the affairs of other nations. He closed his speech with the following slogans:

Long live the heroic struggle of the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Long live the friendship and cooperation between the Korean and the Somali peoples!

Long live the Somali unity!

Long live the Korean unity!

Down with imperialism and colonialism!

Long live solidarity! (In Korean)

After the welcome ceremony the guests mounted the cars and headed for the guest house.

Our Younger Generation Growing Up Happily in the Broad Bosom of the Father Marshal

School is over. Columns of lovely boys and girls stream into the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace in fine feather, singing with flags of the Young Pioneers flying at their head. Their faces beam with smiles of great happiness and revolutionary romanticism.

In order to broaden what they have learnt at school and develop their talents to the full, hundreds and thousands of little "scientists", "artists" and "sportsmen" come everyday to the world-first-class wonderful palace built by the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Our parents, pinched with poverty under the oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists before the liberation, could not attend school though they thirsted to learn, simply because they had no money.

But now things are quite different. Our rising generation, born in the era of the Workers' Party when universal compulsory nine-year technical education is carried on, are growing up happily, unenvious of anyone else in the world, learning free of charge without knowing even such words as "tuitions" and "school expenses" and playing about to their hearts' content at schools, the children's and students' palaces, children's halls, Young Pioneers' camps and juvenile libraries built in best places.

Indeed, where else in the world can we find so a happy and blessed one as our rising generation, the flower-buds, who are growing up in the bosom of the father Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people!

Whenever we see the faces of our children shining with happiness we feel deep in our hearts the favours higher than a mountain and deeper than the sea, of the father Marshal, who sees that they grow up happily in his broad bosom.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has worked heart and soul for the training of the reliable reserves of the Korean revolution as a far-sighted programme for the country and the revolution ever since he embarked on the road of revolution in his early years with the destiny of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders.

As far back as the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung said to this effect:

...We treasure and love the children precisely because we are Communists.

It does not proceed only from the pure human nature that we hold dear and love the children.

We treasure and love them because our goal of struggle is to make them enjoy a good life in a happy society free from exploitation and oppression in the future, and because the bright future of the Korean revolution rests precisely on them....

Like this, Comrade Kim Il Sung considered the rearing of reliable reserves of our revolution to be a fundamental issue on which depend the destiny of our country and the future of our revolution.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung provided children with thick wadded clothes and fur cap with earflaps though he himself was thinly clad in the fight against the enemy in the biting cold; he saw that children grew up without feeling hungry even when he himself lived on grass roots together with the people in the guerilla bases and, moreover, gave the children education to train them into fine revolutionary fighters.

On his triumphant return home after routing the Japanese imperialist robbers, he, before anything else, embraced in his warm bosom our children who had been hunger-stricken and in rags and denied access to school under Japanese imperialist colonial rule and paved a broad way for them to study as much as they can.

It happened soon after his victorious return home, on October 28, 1945.

Comrade Kim Il Sung went to Taedong county, South Pyongan Province and looked around a site where to build a school, and even selected a place to sink a well, personally making his way through weeds.

A middle school sprang up thanks to his concrete guidance and solicitude. He then personally named it "Samhung Middle School" in the hope that the children would be trained into excellent workers equipped with three factors, that is, intelligence, virtues and sound body, to develop the country and make it prosperous.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, though so busy conducting the state affairs right after the liberation, found time to designate in person the site for the construction of the middle school in the rural area and directed his meticulous concern to such trivials as a well, playground and iron-bar and a wrestling place; he taught in detail how to write textbooks and how to educate and cultivate the students. His concern like this was by no means confined to the Samhung Middle School alone. Under his warm care thousands and tens of thousands of "Samhung Middle Schools" were built in the towns and villages, large and small, of our liberated country.

Even in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War when the whole country was engulfed in a sea of fire Comrade Kim Il Sung provided our children with all conditions for their undisturbed study. In the difficult post-war conditions he saw, first of all, that schools were built for the children.

Now children troop into the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace one group after another, singing the song of the father Marshal Kim Il Sung, the song of happiness and hope, and the stories associated with its construction also tell us impressively about what a deep, warm and great affection he shows for the rising generation.

It was in 1956 that the designing of the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace started. In those days our country was in quite a difficult economic condition. The post-war Three-Year National Economic Plan was fulfilled, but we only healed the war wounds and laid a stepping-stone for further progress. We had to march on ahead according to the Five-Year Plan but were short of funds and materials.

Even under such difficult circumstances Comrade Kim Il Sung suggested the construction of a palace for the rising generation. When the designers set to work for a blueprint of the children's and students' palace, they could envisage no more than 8,200 square metres as its total floor space.

On checking up the blueprint, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the designers to draw up another blueprint for the construction of a grand edifice with a total floor space of 50,000 square metres.

When the construction of the palace was under way, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally came to its site on many occasions and told earnestly the workers concerned to spare nothing for the children, instructing them to use the best building materials and line floors and walls all with marble.

Our Young Pioneers are reliably growing up into the Leader's true revolutionary soldiers equipped with intelligence, virtues and sound body, into reserves of the revolution, in the warm bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader

Thanks to the boundless love and solicitude shown by the fatherly Leader for the children a wonderful palace shot up into the blue in the capital, the well-furnished palace the like of which can rarely be found in other parts of the world. It has 500 rooms and halls, large and small, including more than 200 study-rooms with the latest equipment and experimental apparatuses and the well-appointed gym and music and dancing halls, plus the 1,500-seated theatre. And in the study-rooms and halls 10,000 or more school children can learn and improve their abilities to the fullest extent everyday according to their taste and hope.

Listening to the stories about the utmost affection of the Leader for the children, I looked around the study-rooms and halls where school children were engaged in their extra-curricular activities.

I was led into the room for the study of automobile. It reminded me of an assemblage workshop of an automobile factory. I saw the members of the automobile circle looking into parts of the dismantled engine in an effort to learn how it is built and works. They have already grasped the structure and action of each part of the engine and are going to learn how to drive a car, the instructor in charge told me.

In the room for the dissemination of knowledge of national defense a group of students were preparing themselves as one-beats-a-hundred marksmen who can finish off the enemy U.S. imperialists at a shot, and other groups of students hardening their body and mind in various sports rooms. The members of the astronomical circle were making observations of the sun and the moon through the astronomical telescope at the domed observatory on the 13th floor. The members of the art circles were singing, dancing and learning to play instruments in the halls for artistic activities....

The praiseworthy and reliable sight brought to my mind the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the children's and students' palace should be made a "comprehensive school for the cultivation of intelligence and virtues and building up of sound body" where they may make the knowledge they have learnt at school a more living one and cultivate rich feelings and sound body—a "centre for after-school education" that attracts students. Here in the palace thousands and tens of thousands of school children are trained into political, economic and military workers, scientists, technicians, artists and sportsmen who will shoulder the future of the fatherland, thanks to the infinite solicitude and guidance of the fatherly Leader who loves our rising generation so much and rears them steadfastly into the reliable communist builders equipped with intelligence, virtues and sound body.

What a great pleasure and pride it gives me to see the children who grow up healthily into revolutionary soldiers of the father Marshal Kim Il Sung, learning happily in his warm bosom and arming themselves with his great revolutionary ideas!

As seen from above, the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been translated fully into reality, the plan to rear the coming generation into versatile excellent fighters for the revolution and construction who are equipped with intelligence, virtues and sound body.

That is why foreign visitors to the palace express great admiration with the remarks: "One should show concern for the rising generation and educate them as in Korea, as Marshal Kim Il Sung does. Only then, one's country can have a bright future."

"From this palace I see the face of Korea. I can see clearly how Korea will develop in future".

In the immensely broad, warm, affectionate bosom of the fatherly Leader, our younger generation, following the path indicated by him, are now growing up vigorously into the Leader's true soldiers who will indefatigably fight on till we win a final victory in the revolution, into strong pillars of the revolution and into reliable builders of socialism and communism.

Chi Ryong Cha

(Continued from Page 1)

The fatherly Leader founded the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps, the political organization of the children of our country, on June 6, 1946, which inherited the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the glorious Korean children's movement, clearly indicated the orientation and ways for the development of the work of the Young Pioneers' Corps in each stage of the development of the revolution and led it to their brilliant implementation.

The fatherly Leader, who gives the best and finest things first of all to the rising generation, our hope and future, so that they may grow up into able workers of the country well prepared mentally, morally and physically, has opened up a broad highway of learning by enforcing the universal nine-year compulsory technical education, built grand and splendid children's and students' palaces and camps in beautiful, scenic spots and supplied the school children with new school uniforms in different seasons and school things.

In his benevolent bosom the school children of our country are growing up soundly and cheerfully, learning and playing to their hearts' content with nothing they envy in the world.

On behalf of the honourable recipients, So Un Dok, head of the Young Pioneers unit of the Cholsan Girls' Middle School, Cholsan county, North Pyongan Province, spoke at the meeting.

The entire school children attending the meeting renewed their unanimous determination to arm themselves more firmly with the great idea of *Juche*, the immortal revolutionary ideas, of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and to become the guards detachment and death-defying corps defending and safeguarding the respected and beloved Leader with their lives and carrying out his teachings to the end in any difficulty and storm and stress.

The meeting closed with a chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

The meeting was followed by a combined performance of art circle members of school children in Pyongyang in honour of the honourable recipients.

Correctness and Great Vitality of the Line of Developing Medium- and Small-scale Local Industry in Parallel with Large-scale Centrally-controlled Industry

Twelve years have elapsed since the historic June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held.

The Plenum was a great landmark in the development of local industry in our country and made a great contribution to rapidly enhancing our people's living standards and stepping up the socialist construction as a whole.

At the Plenum Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, set forth the original and wise line of developing medium- and small-scale local industry by a nation-wide movement through extensive exploitation of all locally available reserves and potentials while continuously developing large-scale centrally-controlled industry in the production of consumer goods.

The line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung represented a wise measure that clearly indicated the shortest cut to the epochal development of consumer goods production on the basis of correctly grasping in good time the mature requirements of the economic development of our country.

In those days the material and cultural life of our people was radically improved as the socialist transformation of the production relations emerged victorious in our town and countryside and the productive forces made rapid development, and this entailed the demand of the working people for a greater variety of better foodstuffs and articles of daily use.

Under the conditions in which the problems of food, clothing and housing were solved in the main, the full satisfaction of the growing demand of the people for consumer goods constituted a pressing task to be tackled at the earliest possible date by our Party which regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to promote the people's well-being.

Such a pressing demand can be successfully met only when the economic foundation has been built to some extent.

At that time we had the economic foundation solid enough to set forth such a task and carry it out. The bases for heavy and light industries were built, with the result that the foodstuffs and daily necessaries industries became able to receive the material and technical assistance from them in a large measure and be supplied with larger quantities of raw materials from the fast-developing agriculture and fishery.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, precisely on the basis of a scientific calculation of such conditions and possibilities, called upon the people to develop the production of consumer goods by a nation-wide movement, and taught that medium- and small-scale production should be widely organized in localities in proper combination with the large-scale production.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of developing medium- and small-scale local industry side by side with large-scale centrally-controlled industry is the most rational measure which makes it possible to rapidly expand the production of consumer goods for the improvement of the people's life and, at the same time, accelerate the socialist construction as a whole by tapping and exploiting tremendous reserves latent in localities without particular state investment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The development of medium- and small-scale local industry in parallel with large-scale centrally-controlled industry is a law governing the development of the light industry." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 342.)

The development of medium- and small-scale local industry in parallel with large-scale industry in the socialist economic construction makes it possible for us, first of all, to effect full-scale mobilization of all reserves and potentials conducive to the growth of production and improvement of the people's life and turn them to good account in a comprehensive way, instead of relying only on a certain aspect or possibility in the economic construction.

Generally speaking, it is rational to develop the light industry in combination of large-scale factories with medium- and small-scale ones, in view of its economic and technical peculiarities.

The large-scale industry equipped with up-to-date techniques has economic and technical advantages in raising labour productivity and cutting down the production cost and, accordingly, it serves as a basic form of the socialist production.

A huge capital investment, however, is required for the building of large-scale enterprises, and the turnover of the invested fund is long-drawn out.

Not only that, large-scale centrally-controlled industry has its limitations on tapping and exploiting the natural resources in all parts of the country and all internal reserves to the maximum and bringing the creative initiative of localities into play.

Particularly, since we have to meet the diversified needs of the working people of the country for mass consumption goods through the processing of all kinds of raw materials scattered all over the country, the rational organization of such sort of production can hardly be expected only relying on large-scale industrial factories under the control of the central authorities.

The reliance simply on large-scale centrally-controlled industry will render it impossible to swiftly increase the production of consumer goods and make a larger investment in socialist industrialization.

In producing consumer goods, medium- and small-scale local industry, unlike large-scale centrally-controlled industry, has a considerable advantage in actively exploring and rationally utilizing the natural raw materials needed in the food processing industry like wild fruits and edible grass collected in mountains and various fishes caught in rivers and the sea, the locally available raw materials needed in the production of daily necessaries, farm produce and other kinds of raw materials.

Moreover, the local industry has some advantages: it can be built with less expenditures, shorten construction period and effectively use manpower. And it also has a wider scope of meeting the local needs by the efforts of the people in the locality concerned.

The medium- and small-scale local factories can increase the production of consumer goods rapidly by tapping and utilizing on a broader scale without much state investment the raw materials scattered in localities as well as other materials and manpower that had not been used in the past and thus can satisfy well the growing demand for mass consumption goods.

This means that when medium- and small-scale enterprises are developed in parallel with the large ones, each of them will bring its own superiority into full play while filling each other's needs and thus can vigorously step up the economic development of the country.

From this, our Party, attaching the prime importance to the development of large-scale centralized light industry in the production of consumer goods, exerted much efforts to that end and built our own bases for light industry equipped with the latest techniques, thereby satisfying the people's demand for consumer goods in the main.

Yet, the production of consumer goods had to be increased in order to smoothly meet the ever-growing demand of the people for a wider variety of goods in larger quantities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific analysis of such conditions, took a correct measure to build medium- and small-scale local industry factories throughout the country by a mass movement for the expansion of the production of consumer goods, in order that the achievements made in economic construction might make a substantial contribution to improving the people's livelihood at the earliest possible date.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of developing local industry side by side with the one under the control of the central authorities and establishing more than one local industry factory in each county in pursuance of this aim, displayed a great vitality after the June Plenum.

In only a few months after the June Plenum more than 1,000 local industry factories were built throughout the country by mobilizing the locally available materials and labour potential, using very little government money.

The expansion of medium- and small-scale local industry factories helped to give definite priority to the development of heavy industry by investing more funds in laying the foundation for socialist industrialization through the mobilization and utilization of tremendous reserves latent in localities on the one hand and, on the other, to meet the growing demand of the people for consumer goods by conducting a mass movement for their production.

This made a great contribution to fulfilling the huge Five-Year Plan two and a half years earlier than scheduled, the plan which set it as the main task to lay the foundation of socialism and solve the problems of food, clothing and housing in the main.

With the role of local industry growing greatly in the production of mass consumption goods, its proportion in the production of light industry reached 51 per cent already in 1962.

Thanks to establishment of an independent light industrial base of our own formed of both centralized industry and local industry, a radical change was brought about in the production of consumer goods in a brief span of time. This rendered it possible to increase the accumulation of the country rapidly and make a larger state investment in the development of heavy industry and large-scale light industry and agriculture, accelerate the industrialization of the country and ensure the high rate of the uninterrupted production growth of the national economy as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Local industry is of great significance also in developing all areas of the country as a whole." (Ibid., p. 342.)

With implementation of the line of developing local industry in parallel with centrally-controlled industry, the ties between industry and agriculture became closer still, the guidance and assistance of the working class to the peasantry was strengthened and a great contribution was made to promoting a final solution of the socialist rural question.

Today the local industry factories perform important functions in cementing the class alliance between the working class and the peasantry, further enhancing the role of the county, the base for linking town with country in all spheres of politics, economy and culture, in promoting the construction of the socialist countryside, in evenly developing all localities and gradually eliminating the differences between the towns and the countryside.

With the successful implementation of our Party's line of rapidly developing medium- and small-scale local industry along with large-scale centrally-controlled industry, the ranks of the working class have further expanded in our country and the process of revolutionizing and working-classizing the working people, women in particular, has been stepped up.

A larger number of people including hundreds of thousands of women joined the ranks of the working class as the local industry factories were built in an increasing number, and all of them are being trained into the Red fighters of the Party who, firmly equipped with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, devote themselves to the struggle for carrying through the Leader's teachings and the Party's policies to the end, into the excellent socialist builders and the Chollima riders.

True, Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of developing medium- and small-scale production in parallel with the large-scale one represents a creative application and development of the Marxist-Leninist theories on the socialist extended reproduction, on the rational distribution of the productive forces and obliteration of distinction between the towns and the countryside, in conformity with the realities of our country. It is a great contribution to enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

This line is a fruition of our Party's idea of *Juche*, that all the problems of the revolution and construction are solved for oneself in conformity with the actual conditions at home and mainly by one's own efforts, and it is a brilliant embodiment of our Party's mass line of putting faith in the inexhaustible creative power of the masses and enlisting it fully in the successful implementation of the revolutionary tasks confronting us.

Today our Party's line of developing medium- and small-scale production in parallel with the large-scale one has been carried through not only in the domain of the production of consumer goods but also in various fields of the national economy including heavy industry, thereby displaying a great vitality.

The simultaneous development of medium- and small-scale production and large-scale one is of great significance particularly in making an effective use of the existing economic foundation in line with the basic direction of the development of the national economy at present and in improving the quality of the products and strengthening the independence of the national economy. Especially, it is of tremendous importance in putting into practice the strategic line of carrying on the economic construction in parallel with the defense upbuilding.

The medium- and small-scale factories and enterprises make an active contribution to developing the national economy and raising the living standards of the people in peacetime, and they have great possibility of keeping uninterrupted flow of supplies to the front and the rear in case of emergency.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's line on developing medium- and small-scale production along with the large-scale one clearly proves the pre-eminent leadership of the fatherly Leader, who has led our people all along to victory by picking out the main link at each period of revolution and construction to undo the whole chain, grasping in good time the ripe questions of life and solving them through the mobilization of inexhaustible creative power and wisdom of the masses.

By implementing the line more steadfastly will we certainly effect a fresh, great innovation in the production of consumer goods and thus drastically enhance the material and cultural standards of the people and bring earlier the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Yun Gun Ok

We Sternly Condemn the Japanese Militarists for Their National Persecution and Barbarous Repression of the Korean Citizens in Japan

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on June 5 sternly denouncing the Japanese militarists who have recently been intensifying with greater frenzy national persecution and barbarous repression of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Follows the text of the statement:

The Japanese militarists have become more desperate of late in intensifying national persecution and barbarous repression of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Concerning the grave situation in which the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan are trampled underfoot, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued sometime ago, too, a statement strongly demanding that the Japanese authorities discontinue at once all such criminal acts and ensure them democratic, national rights.

And, on May 26, the Central Standing Committee of the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a statement in connection with the unceasing assaults committed by the Japanese reactionaries on Korean students in Japan, strongly protesting against and denouncing the Japanese authorities who have so far failed to take any sincere step for the legal protection of the Korean citizens in Japan and, furthermore, have systematically fostered barbarous assaults on Korean students in Japan by instigating hooligans behind the scene.

It is entirely just and natural for the Chongryon, the lawful organization defending the rights and interests of the Korean citizens in Japan, to sternly protest against the untenable acts of the Japanese authorities and strongly demand that democratic, national rights be guaranteed to the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Japanese authorities, however, are further intensifying the criminal, barbarous assaults on Korean students in Japan, far from taking any measure to stop them, despite the just demand repeatedly voiced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Chongryon.

Another incident occurred on May 29 in Tokyo: Some 30 Japanese depraved students fell upon Pyon Gwang Tong, third year student of the secondary course of the First Korean Primary and Middle School in Tokyo and two other Korean students and beat them black and blue, leaving one of them in a critical condition.

As mentioned already in detail in the statement of the Central Standing Committee of the Chongryon dated May 26, more than 20 Japanese depraved students of the Kokushikan High School in Tokyo, at the instigation of the Japanese militarists, committed a collective assault on seven students including Son Ri On of the senior course of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School on May 25 and eight Japanese depraved students of the Kokushikan High School in Tokyo made a collective assault on Kim Ryo Chol, a student of the senior course of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School, on May 23.

On May 22, above 20 Japanese depraved students madly pounced upon six students of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School and pommelled them, inflicting serious wounds upon student Kim Tae Il among them in this barbarity.

Such assaults on Korean students reached 30 cases in the period from early April to late May alone.

Moreover, Japanese depraved students and hooligans, engineered by the Japanese militarists, rob Korean students of the school uniforms, caps, badges, buttons, etc., and assault honest Japanese students after disguising themselves as Korean students with them. They commit such malicious acts without hesitation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce with more burning national resentment the Japanese militarists who are making collective assaults on the Korean students in Japan without intermission and gravely menacing the vital rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The incessant, dastardly and malicious assaults of the Japanese militarists on Korean citizens in Japan are an outrageous challenge to the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and a manifestation of all the more undisguised hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The ever more open suppression and persecution of the Korean citizens in Japan is closely linked with the fast acceleration of militarization and fascistization in Japan.

The Japanese militarists are becoming more impudent in their national contempt and persecution of the Korean citizens in Japan, taking this as an expedient and means for further hastening the militarization of the country, and are setting at variance the Korean and Japanese peoples in an attempt to fan national chauvinism and stimulate the trend of militarization, taking advantage of this, among the Japanese people.

It is by no means fortuitous that the Sato government of Japan is becoming more and more ruthless in persecuting and suppressing the Korean citizens in Japan, pursuing more openly a hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stepping up the aggressive conspiracy with the puppet clique of South Korea, while actively joining U.S. imperialism in its policy of Asian aggression after the U.S.-Japan "joint communiqué" was made public last November.

The Korean people can never overlook the Japanese militarists intensifying assaults and suppression against Korean students in Japan in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Korean citizens in Japan are legitimate overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Sato government of Japan is under legal and moral obligation to protect the Korean citizens in Japan.

Today, broad press and public circles of Japan are denouncing in a louder voice the assaults and barbarities committed against Korean citizens in Japan.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea once again strongly demands that the Sato government of Japan stop at once the assaults on Korean students in Japan, arrest and severely punish the criminals involved in the collective assaults and the backstage wirepullers and take measures without delay lest such provocations should be repeated.

With no vicious attempt can anyone infringe upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, including their right to the enforcement of national education.

If the Sato government of Japan, defying the repeated warnings of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and entire Korean citizens in Japan and the opposition of the broad segments of the Japanese people, persists in the fascist assaults and suppressive rows against the Korean citizens in Japan, it will never escape the responsibility for all the consequences arising from this and the strong condemnation and stern judgement by world public opinion.

At 302nd MAC Meeting

U.S. Imperialists' Frantic Criminal Machinations for Igniting Another Aggressive War in Korea Bitterly Denounced

The 302nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission opened at the proposal of our side at Panmunjom on June 9.

At the meeting our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have recently perpetrated various hostile acts against our side on the ground and on the sea and in the air and, moreover, have illegally brought in South Korea new-type weapons and combat equipment in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement in an attempt to unleash a new aggressive war in Korea. And our side called the enemy side to account for this.

At the meeting Major General Ri Choon Sun, Senior Member of our side, laid bare in the raw the criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialists, who sent the armed spy ship "I-2" of their aggressor army to stealthily intrude into our territorial waters off South Hwanghae Province on the morning of June 5, taking advantage of a mist and poor visibility, in order to conduct espionage acts and kidnap fishing boats of our side engaged in normal fishing operation.

According to the statement made by Major General Ri Choon Sun at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed another hostile act against our side in the central sector of the front; they mobilized over 10 armed bandits to do vicious gun firing and rifle shooting toward our posts there with 57 mm. recoilless guns and various types of automatic weapons at around 16:00 on June 3.

Besides, the U.S. imperialist aggressors had perpetrated a series of hostile acts against our side from May 13 to June 6; they illegally brought in the Demilitarized Zone 81 mm. mortars, other types of heavy weapons and automatic weapons and sent hosts of shells and bullets to the areas of our side and along the Military Demarcation Line.

And the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated many armed bandits into the area of our side at around 18:00 on May 14 with a view to launching armed attacks on our side, and these armed bandits fled helter-skelter as soon as they were detected by the highly vigilant sentries of our People's Army.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have recently committed the criminal act of illegally bringing armoured cars, 90 mm. recoilless guns and other guns of various calibres in the Demilitarized Zone.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the criminal act of sending a military plane into the air above the Demilitarized Zone on May 19.

Along with the military provocations perpetrated against our side every day, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are still committing the criminal act of shipping into South Korea various new-type weapons and combat equipment in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

According to the statement of the Senior Member of our side, of late the U.S. imperialist aggressors have illegally shipped again into South Korea two tactical air wings consisting of "F-4 Phantom" planes and two "O-2 A" military aircraft.

In recent few months the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought tens of thousands of "S.M.G." submachineguns and scores of large transport plane "C-54" from the United States and handed them over to the South Korean puppet army.

All these facts clearly show what desperate efforts the U.S. imperialists are making to ignite a new aggressive war in Korea, the Senior Member of our side underlined.

And he strongly demanded the enemy side to severely punish the prime movers who had organized and commanded the recent hostile provocative acts and all the criminals involved in them, take responsible measures to prevent the recurrence of the hostile provocative acts against our side and then make a correct report of the results at the next meeting.

He then demanded the enemy side to ship out of Korea without delay various weapons of new-type and combat equipment that have already been brought in South Korea and give an account of the result to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Major General Ri Choon Sun then exposed the U.S. imperialist aggressors' frenzied manoeuvres for war preparations in South Korea and emphasized that they are no more than the death-bed struggle of the enemy.

Pointing out that the South Korean people will not be able to extricate themselves from the misfortunes and tribulations of today nor the danger of a war be eliminated in our country, the peaceful unification of Korea be realized and peace in Asia and the rest of the world be preserved so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors are continually entrenched in South Korea, the Senior Member of our side stressed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must put an immediate end to their current policy of turning South Korea into a colony and military base and to their new war provocation manoeuvres against the Korean people and that they must go back to their den without delay, taking all the lethal weapons and combat equipment with them.

In conclusion, Major General Ri Choon Sun, the Senior Member of our side, warned that the U.S. imperialist aggressors will be unable to avert our resolute and decisive retaliatory blow and will sustain a final defeat, should they persist in a reckless fire play and ignite another war in Korea despite of our repeated warnings.

Sentinels of Korean People's Army Shoot to Death Armed Spy of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army dispatched on June 9 one more armed spy bandit wearing the People's Army uniform and carrying various espionage apparatuses and lethal weapons into the area of our side in the central sector of the front.

When he was discovered by sentinels of our People's Army the spy bandit who had stealthily crossed the Military Demarcation Line started, horrified, fleeing to the south.

Sentinels of our People's Army who were standing on sentry duty there shot to death the fleeing spy bandit on the spot and captured various kinds of espionage apparatuses and lethal weapons the bandit was carrying.

A U.S. imperialist-hired armed spy killed by sentinels of the Korean People's Army and his belongings

U.S. Imperialism, Igniter of Aggressive Korean War

2. The Factors Which Led U.S. Imperialism to Unleash the Aggressive Korean War

The U.S. imperialists, who had thrashed the plan for an aggressive war in Korea and prepared for it to minute details for nearly five years after World War II, instigated the Syngman Rhee puppet clique to start a full-scale armed invasion against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

The enemy crossed the 38th parallel and intruded four kilometres deep into the area of the northern half of the D.P.R.K.

The Government of the D.P.R.K., while beating back the invading enemy, strongly demanded him to immediately stop the reckless aggressive action.

The enemy, however, sought to further expand his armed invasion in the northern half of the Republic.

The prevailing urgent situation compelled the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take a decisive step to repulse the aggressors.

With regard to the aims the U.S. imperialists pursued in unleashing the aggressive war in Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"When the U.S. imperialists egged the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique on to unleash a civil war in Korea and carried out the armed invasion against Korea, they aimed not only at occupying Korea and making the Korean people their colonial slaves. Their wicked aim lies in not only occupying our country but subjugating all the Asian peoples, using Korea as their military strategic base and, in the long run, in conquering the whole world." (Kim Il Sung, *Selection of Works*, Vol. III, pp. 217-18, 1953.)

As was pointed out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the war ignited by the U.S. imperialists against the D.P.R.K. was an aggressive imperialist war designed to occupy the whole of Korea and enslave the Korean people, and it aimed at subjugating the whole of Asia and then conquering the world.

From this it follows that the struggle of the Korean people against the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys was a just national-liberation war intended to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland against the encroachment by the enemy and a harsh class struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces at home, their accomplices. At the same time, it was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle against the allied forces of world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism and a great revolutionary war to shatter the U.S. imperialists' machinations for expanding the Korean war into another world war, defend the security of the socialist countries and world peace and develop the world revolutionary movement further still.

As to the factors that led the U.S. imperialists to unleash the aggressive Korean war, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists have embarked upon the road of preparing for a new world war to find a way out of the crisis of the capitalist system. To this end, they are engaged in frantic arms race and run wild to militarize the economy of their vassal states, whip up war hysteria, intensify the propaganda against the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other People's Democracies and ignite a war in possible areas. The armed invasion of our country by the United States also stems from the policy of aggression and war incendiarism which the U.S. imperialists have long since pursued." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 356.)

It is the nature of imperialism to invade and plunder other countries. U.S. imperialism is the most barbarous and shameless aggressor of modern times and the chieftain of world imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists set out to prepare for a new aggressive war everywhere in an attempt to extricate themselves from the general crisis of capitalism that had been further aggravated after the Second World War and to realize their wild dream of world conquest.

From the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have invariably pursued the insidious aim to invade the whole of Korea and then Asia using it as a stepping-stone.

The rascals regarded it as a key factor in "recovering" from the successive serious setbacks they had suffered in Asia after the Second World War and in winning domination all over the Far East, to occupy the whole of Korea and enslave the Korean people.

And there worked some specific factors when the U.S. imperialists launched the aggressive war against the D.P.R.K. precisely in June 1950 in order to realize the aim.

It was, first of all, connected with the serious crisis of U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea.

The crisis of U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea was aggravated to the extreme in 1950.

Under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, the people in the northern half of the Republic achieved a great success in the political, economic and military fields and the people in South Korea, inspired by this, came out more resolutely in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, upholding the line of the South Korean revolution and national unification set forth by the Leader.

The anti-U.S. imperialist and anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean people developed rapidly into the armed struggle everywhere in South Korea.

U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea was shaken to its foundations by the powerful anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-"government" struggle of the people.

The U.S. imperialists tried to stave off their crisis by means of holding another "election to the National Assembly" in May 1950 and consolidating the position of their minions whose fate hung in the balance.

The "election", however, drove the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys into a tighter corner. They sent all the patriotic forces and democratic organizations underground, resorting to the unheard-of terror, fraud and trickery. But the "election" ended in a dismal failure for the Syngman Rhee puppet clique. Even the Western press raised a cry, writing: "The political prospect of South Korea is something of chaos and enigma." (**Reuter**, Seoul, June 1, 1950.)

It became clear to all that the Syngman Rhee puppet regime would fall. This meant the bankruptcy of U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists in face of a fiasco calculated that they should launch an aggressive war against the D.P.R.K. to stamp out the revolutionary forces in North and South Korea by force of arms, save their colonial rule over South Korea from the acute crisis, realize the age-old dream of occupying the whole of Korea and further to invade the Asian continent using Korea as a springboard.

The economic crisis in the U.S.A. was another important factor that led the U.S. imperialists to ignite the aggressive war against the D.P.R.K. in June 1950.

The economy of the United States, which had faced a serious recession since 1948, distinctly showed the sign of a more destructive crisis in 1950.

In the first year of the crisis production slump became more serious than that in the 1929-1933 crisis.

The mouthpieces of the U.S. monopolies cried out that "the coming recession is as serious as that of 1931" and openly clamoured that "a new war alone would be the only way of either warding off the crisis or putting it off."

The ruling circles of U.S. imperialism raced foolhardily along the adventurous road to a war.

The U.S. imperialists directed the spearhead of aggression to Asia in particular and sharply increased the number of the mercenaries of the dependent countries under their occupation including South Korea in a frenzied attempt to start a new war in this area.

On May 15, 1950 the **New York Journal of Commerce**, a mouthpiece of U.S. monopolies, wrote:

"There is every reason to believe that the Administration stands ready with a new big needle to inject new life in the economy."

The "new big needle" was precisely the launching of the aggressive war by the U.S. imperialists in Korea. It was not without reason that the **U.S. News and World Report** raved "the Korean war has opened up a period of fresh boom" and the brutal human butcher Van Fleet said "the Korean war was a blessing. There had to be a Korea, either here or somewhere else in the world."

Still another reason why the U.S. imperialist aggressors should launch the aggressive war against the D.P.R.K. in June 1950 was the total bankruptcy of their aggressive "cold war" policy designed to realize their wild dream of world domination in the postwar period.

After the Second World War the political and economic might of the socialist countries grew in strength rapidly, though the U.S. imperialists carried on the wicked subversive machinations and blockade policy against them.

The old and new colonialist policy of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism to strangulate the national-liberation movement proved a failure in all parts of the world. Particularly in Asia the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression fell through flat. The triumph of revolution in Korea, Vietnam and then in China completely upset the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression. And the flames of national-liberation struggle fiercely flared up also in Africa and Latin America.

The U.S. imperialist policy of aggression to subjugate the capitalist world politically, economically and militarily met with resistance, too.

The voices of the world people rose higher and higher against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists lamented, saying: "The situation in all areas stretching from Korea to West Germany has already gone against the 'cold war' timetable." (Japanese paper **Asahi Shimbun**, April 18, 1950.)

The U.S. imperialists ignited an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to save their internal and external policies from the crisis and to realize their ambition of world conquest.

No wonder that Hanson Baldwin, a U.S. imperialist-hired commentator on military affairs, blared that "no sooner had the United States flung into a hot war than the course of history changed all together. The history of tomorrow depends on the results of the Korean conflict (which means the aggressive war against Korea—Ed.)."

Whether or not the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea could be repulsed was a question decisive of the fate of the nation, a question of whether the Korean people could defend the freedom and independence of their country against the aggression by the allied forces of world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism or would become the colonial slaves. It was also a question which had direct bearing on the vital interests of the world people, a question of whether or not they could frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggressive designs to win a world domination by force of arms and could defend the security of the socialist countries and preserve world peace.

(To be Continued)

Li Hyon Ik

U.S. Imperialists' Insidious Intrigue for Expanding the Aggressive Cambodian War

In his recent "TV address" on the Cambodian situation, the war maniac Nixon again revealed his clique's criminal design to justify their brigandish armed invasion of Cambodia and escalate the war of aggression in Cambodia.

In this "address," the rascal Nixon, like a thief turning on the master with a club, jabbered that the direct armed intervention of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in Cambodia is a "just, defense measure" taken for "protecting the lives of the U.S. soldiers in South Vietnam and ensuring their safety" or it was prompted by "the purpose of putting an end to the Vietnamese war."

This glaringly shows how shamelessly and craftily the Nixon clique are trying to mislead world public opinion as well as the American people who have come out in a mass struggle against the brigandish armed invasion of Cambodia and to justify their criminal action.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are gravely disturbing peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia, carrying on a large-scale war of genocide in South Vietnam with their aggressive troops. Nevertheless, the villain Nixon is describing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' invasion of Cambodia as if a measure for "protecting the lives" of their aggressor troops in South Vietnam and "ensuring their safety." This sophistry reveals in all its nakedness the brigandish nature of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of aggression and war.

The armed invasion of Cambodia by U.S. imperialism is a product of the Nixon clique's aggression plan to stifle the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique, its stooges, prevent the collapse of the Lon Nol puppet clique, and turn Cambodia into their colony and military base for aggression on Indo-China.

With no sophistry and hoax, however, can the Nixon clique cover up this stark fact.

In his "address," the gangster Nixon croaked about the "withdrawal" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and "peaceful negotiations" to dampen the mounting anti-war sentiments of the American people and dupe world public opinion, and revealed in all its nakedness their criminal intention to further expand the aggressive war in Cambodia under such signboards.

Their intention became clear especially from the fact that the rascal Nixon openly declared that they would continue the air raids on Cambodia indefinitely and stated that they would "take a powerful, effective measure" once the "safety" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops remaining in South Vietnam is endangered.

This brigandish balderdash of the bandit Nixon discloses itself that the "plan for the withdrawal" of the aggressor troops and "peaceful negotiations" are no more than an empty talk and a trick. And it also reveals their real intention to further expand and step up the aggressive war against the Cambodian people.

In actuality the Nixon clique are now running wild to expand and intensify the aggressive war against Cambodia.

The U.S. imperialists, while hurling more South Vietnamese puppet troops into Cambodia, are forcing other Asian puppets and satellites to dispatch their troops to Cambodia as mercenaries. At the dictate of the U.S. imperialists, the puppet clique of Thailand have already decided to send to Cambodia their troops as the bullet shield in the aggressive war, and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are more undisguisedly weaving a sinister plot to dispatch the South Korean puppet troops to Cambodia.

This frantic scheme of the U.S. imperialists for bringing into the aggressive war in Cambodia the mercenaries of Thailand, South Korea and other Asian puppets and satellites on a big scale is a wicked, crafty design for attaining their aggressive end easily by "internationalizing" this aggressive war and particularly by making it a war "fought by Asiatics against Asiatics." It is also a criminal plot to expand and prolong the aggressive Cambodian war and throw the whole of Indo-China into the scourge of the aggressive war.

The jargon of the rascal Nixon full of fraudulence, lie and brigandish sophistry from beginning to end brings to full light the disgusting, cunning true colours of the Nixon clique as the aggressor and, at the same time, shows how

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U.S. Imperialists Must Not Act Recklessly

Report on the Incident in Which a Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces Intruded into Northern Half of the Republic and Committed Armed Provocation

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are now intensifying with each passing day military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, leaving no means untouched in their frantic attempt to ignite another war of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who had been ceaselessly resorting to espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic and plotting intentional intrigues to increase tension in Korea, infiltrated by stealth an armed spy ship into the coastal waters of our side off South Hwanghae Province, taking advantage of a mist and poor visibility on the morning of June 5 in an attempt to conduct espionage acts and kidnap fishing boats of our side engaged in normal fishing.

Detecting this, the fishing boats of our side reported to coastal patrol boats of the Korean People's Army, which sallied forth to the scene.

It was around 13:30 when the patrol boats of our side arrived on the scene. By that time, the armed spy ship of the enemy side had already intruded deep into the coastal waters of our side off Haeju, up to the point in lat. 37°42′ N. and long. 125°26′ E.

Approaching the intruder, the coastal patrol boats of the Korean People's Army ordered it to stop.

At this, the enemy armed spy ship began firing at the patrol boats of our side and showered bullets and shells at random on the fishing boats of our side. At that moment, fighter planes of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces appeared and strafed the patrol and fishing boats of our side and there came a furious artillery barrage from the Yonpyong Island under the enemy's control.

The enemy armed spy ship tried to flee under this covering fire.

The seamen of the heroic Korean People's Army answered it with a stern defensive fire, unable to tolerate any more the desperate hostile acts of the enemy.

Under the powerful counter-blow of our side, the enemy armed spy ship was destroyed irreparably and went to the bottom of the sea.

According to a report of the enemy, the armed spy ship was a 120-ton spy ship equipped with heavy weapons including 50 mm. machineguns and other machineguns of different kinds.

The airplanes of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces also took to flight in face of the resolute counter-blow on the part of the Korean People's Army which always defends the fatherland as firm as an iron-wall so it can repel any invasion of the enemy.

The action taken by the Korean People's Army against the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces which committed vicious hostile provocations after intruding into the territorial waters of our fatherland, was an exercise of a lawful self-defence right and a deserved punishment meted out to the aggressors.

Thus, the heroic Korean People's Army thwarted one more pernicious provocation of the U.S. imperialists and defended the territorial waters of the fatherland and firmly protected our fishing boats from kidnapping by the enemy.

The military provocation committed this time by the U.S. imperialist aggressors was another crude violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and part of their premeditated manoeuvres for unleashing a new war in Korea.

It was a provocation planned beforehand by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Suffice it to recall that no sooner had the patrol boats of our side appeared on the scene than many aircraft of the enemy made a sortie and strafed the patrol and fishing boats of our side, covering their armed spy ship.

Now the U.S. imperialists are stooping to any infamy in an attempt to conceal the truth about this criminal act of theirs.

Like a thief shouting "Stop thief!" the villains vilify the self-defence action of the Korean People's Army in sinking the armed spy ship when it was committing hostile acts after intruding into the coastal waters of the northern half of the Republic, branding it as a "premeditated provocation" and "kidnapping," thus trying to mislead world public opinion.

But, nothing can be more hollow than this lie.

As the enemy himself announced, the ship was a 120-ton armed spy ship equipped with various weapons including 50 mm. guns and, what is more, there were 20 armed navy men aboard it. How can it be led by the nose several miles by the small patrol boats of our side?

The outcry over the "kidnapping" of the heavily armed big battle ship, which is unlike a fishing boat or passenger ship, by small patrol boats, is an outrageous lie which cannot fool even a three-year-old child.

With no bare-faced ruse can the U.S. imperialists conceal the stark fact of the crime committed by the armed spy ship or ever escape the responsibility for the deliberate increase of tension and creation of the danger of war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should desist from running riot and discontinue at once the provocative acts against the northern half of the Republic.

The Korean People's Army, in the future, too, as in the past, will answer with a decisive self-defence action any provocative act of the aggressors whenever and wherever it may be committed.

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frantically they are trying to get out of a tight corner into which they have been driven internally and externally owing to the brigandish aggression on Cambodia.

Today, the voice of the world people protesting against and denouncing the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Cambodia is rising higher and higher and particularly the anti-war, anti-government movement of the American people is expanding day by day. On top of it, the frictions and confusion among the ruling circles of the U.S. imperialists are becoming acute all the more and their economic crisis is being aggravated ever more.

The gangster Nixon and his clique try stupidly to extricate themselves from such a difficult position by dint of the jargon full of lies and humbugs.

With no crafty trickery, however, can the Nixon clique ever save themselves from the sealed doom.

The U.S. imperialists headed by the villain Nixon should desist from such deception and appeasement and from such a reckless intrigue for the expansion of the war, stop at once their aggressive wars in Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos, and leave there right away taking all the aggressor troops.

Should the U.S. imperialists continue recklessly to further expand their aggressive war in Cambodia and other areas of Indo-China, the knaves will suffer a more ignominious defeat.

Li Jip

Ever More Undisguised Scheme of South Korean Puppets for Troop Dispatch to Cambodia

The plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for joining the U.S. imperialists in the aggressive war against Cambodia has become more and more undisguised from day to day.

According to a report from Seoul, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, on the instructions of U.S. imperialism, held a closed-door confab with the villainous chief of the general staff of the Cambodian puppet army in Seoul from June 4 to 9.

The main topic discussed at the closed-door confab between the two filthy puppets of U.S. imperialism was a question of "military support," that is, to hurl the South Korean puppet army into the aggressive Cambodian war.

At the confab the "chief of the general staff" of the Cambodian puppet army begged the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for a bigger "support," and the latter blared that they are "ready to help Cambodia in any form" or "will do all in their power to render aid to the fullest extent" and so on.

These reckless remarks uttered by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fully reveal their real intention to show their "faithfulness" to U.S. imperialism, their master, by herding out the South Korean youth and middle-aged into the aggressive Cambodian war as the cheap cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists.

This sinister plot being hatched by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique represents the most nefarious challenge to the Cambodian and Indo-Chinese peoples who are now shedding blood in the struggle for national independence and freedom, and it constitutes another never-to-be-pardoned, traitorous act that mars the national honour of our people.

It goes without saying that the criminal plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for dispatching the South Korean puppet army to Cambodia is being carried forward on the direct orders of the U.S. imperialists.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are to thrust themselves into the aggressive war against Cambodia in compliance with the aggressive demand of the U.S. imperialists to serve as their war agents. What they pursue in this reckless act is to get a larger patronage of their master and thus prolong their sealed fate.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The puppet regime of South Korea, on orders of its master, has herded out a large number of innocent South Korean compatriots into the dirty war of aggression in Vietnam to die a dog's death as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists. The very single fact clearly shows what a faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism the so-called 'power' of South Korea is." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 78.)

The South Korean puppet clique have already herded out tens of thousands of the South Korean youth and middle-aged into the aggressive war in South Vietnam as the cannon fodder for U.S. imperialism and, not content with this, are plotting to dispatch the South Korean puppet army even to Cambodia. We scathingly condemn such malicious plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as a traitorous act that debases the national dignity and honour of our people.

The Korean people will never overlook the criminal plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the dog of U.S. imperialism.

The criminal plot being hatched by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is arousing great indignation on the part of the North and South Korean people and roundly denounced by the unbiassed public opinion of the world.

The criminal plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for impelling the South Korean youth and middle-aged towards the aggressive war in Cambodia is bound to end in a miserable fiasco. Those rascals who are indulged in playing with fire will certainly perish in the flames of war they have kindled.

Li Nam Bu

Hungarian Trade Union Del. Here

A Hungarian trade union delegation headed by Gaspar Sandor, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Republic of Hungary and General Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Hungary, arrived in Pyongyang on June 9 by air for a visit to our country.

The guests were met at the airport by Chon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and other personages of the GFTU.

The delegation was also met by Ambassador Sebestijen Jeno and staff members of the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Pyongyang.

Little girls presented bouquets to the guests.

Government Del. of Republic of Cuba Here

A government delegation of the Republic of Cuba arrived in Pyongyang on June 9 by air to visit our country.

The delegation is headed by Manuel Aguillera, Vice-Minister of Basic Industry of the Republic of Cuba.

The guests were met at the airport by Kong Jin Tae, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Yang Chung Gyom, Vice-Minister of Metal Industry; and other personages concerned.

The delegation was also met by Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez, Ambassador, and staff members of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

Little girls presented the guests with flowers.

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